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Searches for User *sgollamudi* (Count = 1581)

Queries 1532 through 1581.

Latest | Prev | Next | Oldest

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S #	Updt	Database	Query	Time	Comment
S1581	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	5728680.pn.	2001-09-24 15:19:28	
S1580	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	xylose and 5686094.pn.	2001-09-24 15:11:13	
S1579	U	USPT	5686094.pn. and xylose	2001-09-24 15:10:50	
S1578	U	USPT	crohns	2001-09-24 14:09:33	
S1577	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	crohn's	2001-09-24 14:09:09	
S1576	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	5422115.pn. and fish	2001-09-24 13:03:27	
S1575	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)and (xylose same polymer$))and oil) and perilla	2001-09-24 12:37:51	
S1574	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)and (xylose same polymer$)) and oil	2001-09-24 12:36:56	
S1573	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules) and (xylose same polymer$)	2001-09-24 12:36:46	
S1572	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	xylose same polymer$	2001-09-24 12:36:06	
S1571	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	xylose samepolymer$	2001-09-24 12:35:58	
S1570	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	xylose and polymer$	2001-09-24 12:35:52	
S1569	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((oral and (((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)and (xylose)))and (oil)) and releas$	2001-09-24 12:19:58	
S1568	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(oral and (((gelatine or	2001-09-24	

			gelatin) adj1 capsules)and (xylose))) and (oil)	12:19:19
S1567	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(oral and (((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)and (xylose))) and (perilla)	2001-09-24 12:19:00
S1566	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	perilla	2001-09-24 12:18:51
S1565	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	oral and (((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)and (xylose))	2001-09-24 12:18:41
S1564	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules) and (xylose)	2001-09-24 12:18:29
S1563	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	xylose	2001-09-24 12:18:15
S1562	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	xylose same encapsulation	2001-09-24 12:15:39
S1561	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	xylose same capsules	2001-09-24 12:11:36
S1560	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	RE34617.pn. and xylose	2001-09-24 12:09:13
S1559	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	RE34617.pn.	2001-09-24 12:09:05
S1558	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	5422115.pn. and oil	2001-09-24 11:58:09
S1557	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	5422115.pn. and xylose	2001-09-24 11:57:52
S1556	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	5422115.pn. and xylose	2001-09-24 11:57:48
S1555	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(((((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)and (linseed or fish or linolenic))and Xylose)and (oil)) and (releas$)	2001-09-24 11:41:40
S1554	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)and (linseed or fish or linolenic))and Xylose) and (oil)	2001-09-24 11:40:27
S1553	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules) same xylose	2001-09-24 11:39:26
S1552	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((perilla)and ((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)) and ((((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)and (linseed or fish or linolenic))and Xylose)	2001-09-24 11:32:17
S1551	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(perilla) and ((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)	2001-09-24 11:32:05
S1550	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(perilla) snf ((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)	2001-09-24 11:31:58
S1549	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(perilla) and ((((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)and	2001-09-24 11:31:38

			(linseed or fish or linolenic))and Xylose)	
S1548	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	perilla	2001-09-24 11:31:27
S1547	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules)and (linseed or fish or linolenic)) and Xylose	2001-09-24 11:31:03
S1546	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules) and (linseed or fish or linolenic)	2001-09-24 11:30:42
S1545	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(gelatine or gelatin) adj1 capsules	2001-09-24 11:30:01
S1544	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(gelatine or gelatin) adj1 calsules	2001-09-24 11:29:50
S1543	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(gelatine or gelatin) adj1 calpsules	2001-09-24 11:29:43
S1542	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	I (gelatin or gelatine) adj1 capsules	2001-09-24 11:27:34
S1541	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((((gelatin or gelatine) adj1 capsules)and (oil))and xylose) and (unsaturated adj1 fatty adj1 acids)	2001-09-24 11:21:40
S1540	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((((gelatin or gelatine) adj1 capsules)and (oil))and xylose) and perilla	2001-09-24 11:21:03
S1539	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(((gelatin or gelatine) adj1 capsules)and (oil)) and xylose	2001-09-24 11:20:47
S1538	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((gelatin or gelatine) adj1 capsules) and (oil)	2001-09-24 11:20:20
S1537	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((gelatin or gelatine) adj1 capsules) and (perilla adj1 oil)	2001-09-24 11:16:56
S1536	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(gelatin or gelatine) adj1 capsules	2001-09-24 11:16:36
S1535	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	gelatin adj1 capsules	2001-09-24 11:16:09
S1534	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DW[redacted]		2001-09-21 16:47:48
S1533	U	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,D[redacted]		2001-09-21 47:24

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L30	L29 and capsules	10	L30
L29	L28 and xylose	106	L29
L28	gel near strength	5115	L28
L27	L26 and xylose	8	L27
L26	increase near gel near strength	328	L26
L25	L22 and (drug or pharmaceutical)	370	L25
L24	L23 and (drug or pharmaceutical)	1	L24
L23	L21 same xylose	2	L23
L22	L21 and xylose	406	L22
L21	gelatin near capsules	26108	L21
L20	L19 and xylose	2	L20
L19	sugar near coat$ near capsules	187	L19
L18	l16 and (tablets or pills or capsules)	35	L18
L17	L16 and capsules	22	L17
L16	xylose same coat$	119	L16
L15	xylose adj2 coat$	7	L15
L14	xylose near coat$	7	L14
L13	(gel near strength) same xylose	7	L13
L12	l1 and (gelatin near capsules)	406	L12
L11	l1 and capsules	1836	L11
L10	L7 and xylose	15	L10
L9	L7 anxylose	332	L9
L8	L7 same xylose	1	L8
L7	polysaccharide near capsule	332	L7
L6	L5 polysaccharide near capsule	383	L6
L5	L1 same capsule	52	L5
L4	L3 same capsule	0	L4
L3	L1 near (shell or capsule)	0	L3
L2	L1 near capsule	0	L2
L1	xylose	11933	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L18: Entry 1 of 1 File: EPAB Oct 14, 1987

PUB-NO: EP000240581A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 240581 A1
TITLE: Gelatin capsules for the controlled release of the active agent, and process for their preparation.

PUBN-DATE: October 14, 1987

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
FISCHER, GERHARD DR	

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
SCHERER GMBH R P	DE

APPL-NO: EP86104655
APPL-DATE: April 5, 1986

PRIORITY-DATA: EP86104655A (April 5, 1986)

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 9/52
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K009/48; A61K009/48

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990617 STATUS=O> Controlled-release gelatine capsules contain 0.001 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.01 to 2% by weight, of physiologically and toxicologically acceptable aldehydes having at least 4 carbon atoms. They are prepared by adding these aldehydes to the hot gelatine mixture.

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L5: Entry 48 of 52 File: DWPI Mar 27, 1990

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-137087
DERWENT-WEEK: 199810

TITLE: Chewable capsules - prepd. by shaping capsule film contg. gelatin and non-toxic plasticiser and water soluble polymer substance

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
FUJI CAPSULE KK	FUJIN
LION CORP	LIOY

PRIORITY-DATA: 1988JP-0236847 (September 21, 1988)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 02086735 A	March 27, 1990		005	
JP 2707633 B2	February 4, 1998		004	A23G003/30

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 02086735A	September 21, 1988	1988JP-0236847	
JP 2707633B2	September 21, 1988	1988JP-0236847	
JP 2707633B2		JP 2086735	Previous Publ.

INT-CL (IPC): A23G 3/30; A23L 1/00; A61K 9/48

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 02086735A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A chewable capsule is prepd. by shaping a capsule film contg. a main component of gelatin and a non-toxic plasticiser and a water-soluble polymer substance into a hollow discoidal form having an internal pressure of 1-3 atmospheric pressures.

The capsule film may contain an active ingredient, such as bactericidal disinfectant (cetyl pyridinium chloride, chloro-hexidine) or a refreshing agent (1-menthol, peppermint). It may also contain a reducing non-toxic substance, such as a reducing sugar having aldehyde or ketone group (sucrose, xylose, maltose, isomaltose, lactose, palatinose, maltotriose, isomaltotriose). The plasticiser is pref. glycerin or sorbitol. The water-soluble polymer substance includes xanthan gum, tragacanth gam, guar gam, roucast bean gum, cellulose derivs.,-and pectin. The surface of the capsule film is pref. hardened with an aldehyde perfume such as lemon glass, citronera, cumine, cinnamon bark, anisaldehyde, alpha-amylcinnamic aldehyde, octyl aldehyde, decyl aldehyde, benzaldehyde.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The capsule maintains it form in a mouth for a long period of time and is chewable.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: CHEW CAPSULE PREPARATION SHAPE CAPSULE FILM CONTAIN GELATIN NON TOXIC

PLASTICISED WATER SOLUBLE POLYMER SUBSTANCE

DERWENT-CLASS: B07 D13

CPI-CODES: B04-A07F2; B04-C02A; B04-C02D; B07-D04A; B10-A07; B10-A17; B10-E04A; B10-E04C; B12-M11C; D03-H01T;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M430 M782 M903 R031 V751
Registry Numbers
1327U 0502U

Chemical Indexing M1 *05*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M430 M782 M903 R031 V400 V406
Registry Numbers
1327U 0502U

Chemical Indexing M1 *06*
Fragmentation Code
J011 J111 J211 L811 L815 L816 L817 L818 L831 L832
M210 M211 M272 M280 M281 M320 M423 M430 M782 M903
R031 V712 V713 V735
Registry Numbers
1327U 0502U

Chemical Indexing M2 *02*
Fragmentation Code
F011 F431 K0 L7 L721 M225 M231 M273 M281 M320
M413 M430 M510 M521 M530 M540 M640 M782 M903 M904
M910 P220 R031
Specfic Compounds
04654M
Registry Numbers
1327U 0502U

Chemical Indexing M2 *03*
Fragmentation Code
G013 G019 G100 H6 H602 H608 H642 K0 L2 L240
L299 M280 M315 M321 M332 M342 M383 M391 M414 M430
M510 M520 M532 M540 M782 M903 M904 M910 P220 R031
Specfic Compounds
00095M
Registry Numbers
1327U 0502U

Chemical Indexing M2 *04*
Fragmentation Code
G036 G563 H4 H401 H461 H8 M210 M211 M213 M232
M240 M282 M320 M415 M430 M510 M520 M530 M541 M782
M800 M903 M904 M910 R031
Specfic Compounds
04328M
Registry Numbers
1327U 0502U

Chemical Indexing M6 *07*
Fragmentation Code
M903 R031 R112 R280
Registry Numbers
1327U 0502U

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 0095U; 0557U ; 1036U

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1990-060396

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L36: Entry 3 of 6 File: JPAB Oct 13, 1998

PUB-NO: JP410273436A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 10273436 A
TITLE: SOFT CAPSULE FOR CHEWING

PUBN-DATE: October 13, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
SANO, YASUHIKO
ITO, MAKOTO
NAKAJIMA, MITSUTERU
ENOMOTO, ITSUMI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
TOKAI CAPSULE KK

APPL-NO: JP09080294
APPL-DATE: March 31, 1997

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 9/48; A23 L 1/00; A23 L 1/05

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide soft capsule for chewing that can be readily crunched into pieces in mouth with little sticking to teeth or cavity and shows excellent solubilization behavior.

SOLUTION: This soft capsule for chewing has the skin that is composed of the following components (A), (B) and (C): (A) gelatin, (B) totally 100-600 pts.wt., per 100 pts.wt. of gelatin, of one or two or more kinds of plasticizers selected from the components (b1)-(b3): (b1) glycerol, (b2) saccharides selected from D-sorbitol, sucrose, mannitol, fructose, sucrose alcohol and isomerized sugar, (b3) glycol selected from propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol, and (C) a water-soluble cellulose.

L54: Entry 14 of 15 File: USPT Jul 27, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5230916 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Ascorbic acid complex having antioxidant function and improved solubility in lipid materials

Brief Summary Text (3):
Today, cosmetic and pharmaceutical products containing polyunsaturated fatty acids are manufactured at plants throughout the country, prepackaged for sale, and distributed to supermarkets and convenience stores across the country. Because of the nature of such products and the transportation of such products around the country, these products require a long shelf-life. In order to increase the shelf-life, it is necessary to prevent the deterioration of the quality of the product. One cause of deterioration is oxidation. Oxidation particularly occurs with fat-containing products. For example, oils and fats containing polyunsaturated fatty acids, such as fish oils which contain eicosapentaenoic acid and decosahexaenoic acid, as well as vegetable oils which contain linoleic and/or linolenic acid, are susceptible to oxidation by oxygen in the air to form peroxides. Peroxides decompose to produce volatile compounds with objectionable odors and flavors. For example, fish oil, such as menhaden oil, can quickly develop a green, grassy and fishy odor and flavor. Soybean oil is another product which can also easily oxidize to produce the classical reversion odor and flavor. In addition, such oxidation products may be harmful to human health. Even when fish oil, such as menhaden oil, is highly purified to an odorless and flavorless oil, such as that according to the teachings of Chang et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,874,629), the oil can still redevelop the green and fishy odor and flavor when it is exposed to even a trace amount of air or oxygen. It has been reported that fish oil, even when packaged in gelatin capsules, can develop relatively high peroxide values during storage. Furthermore, it has been reported that tocopherols alone when added to the fish oil, even when it is packaged in gelatin capsules, cannot effectively prevent the peroxidation of the oil.

L9: Entry 61 of 113 File: USPT Sep 19, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6121017 A
TITLE: Compositions for the treatment of body weight disorders, including obesity

Detailed Description Text (272):
Thus, the compounds and their physiologically acceptable salts and solvates may be formulated for administration by inhalation or insufflation (either through the mouth or the nose) or oral, buccal, parenteral or rectal administration.

Detailed Description Text (273):
For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g., pregelatinised maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g., lactose, microcrystalline cellulose or,calcium hydrogen phosphate); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g., potato starch or sodium starch glycollate); or wetting agents (e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g., sorbitol syrup, cellulose derivatives or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g., lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (e.g., almond oil, oily esters, ethyl alcohol or fractionated vegetable oils); and preservatives (e.g., methyl or propyl-p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid). The preparations may also contain buffer salts, flavoring, coloring and sweetening agents as appropriate.

Detailed Description Text (274):
Preparations for oral administration may be suitably formulated to give controlled release of the active compound.

Detailed Description Text (275):
For buccal administration the compositions may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

Other Reference Publication (13):
Lowell, 1990, "Reduced adipsin expression in murine obesity: Effect of age and treatment with the sympathomimetic-thermogenic drug mixture ephedrine and caffeine", Endocrinology 126:1514-1520.

L11: Entry 18 of 59 File: USPT Jan 22, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6340482 B1
TITLE: Methods for inducing weight loss in a human with materials derived from Citrus varieties

Brief Summary Text (42):
Lowe, F. C. and Jarow, J. P., 1993, Placebo-controlled study of oral terbutaline and pseudoephedrine in management of prostaglandin E1-induced prolonged erections. Urology, 42, 51-54.

Brief Summary Text (64):
Toubro, S., Astrup, A., Breum, L. and Quaade, F., 1993, Safety and efficacy of long-term treatment with ephedrine, caffeine and an ephedrine/caffeine mixture. Int. J. Obesity, 17, S69-S72.

Detailed Description Text (26):
In a preferred embodiment of the invention, therefore, material from Citrus species is given to humans by the oral route, either concurrently with caloric restriction or in the absence of caloric restriction, for the purpose of controlling body weight. The invention works predominantly by increasing thermogenesis, that is, by increasing the metabolic rate and facilitating lipolysis. The invention also exhibits a hunger-suppressing effect which may become more obvious in higher doses as well as in individuals in which the active agents pass the blood-brain barrier more readily. Thus, most users will benefit mainly from the thermogenic effect and additionally may also experience mild suppression of hunger such that both mechanisms operate simultaneously, thereby providing an added benefit. In addition, the said material can be given to humans, either with or without a high protein diet (>1.25 gm protein/kg ideal body weight/day), for the purpose of increasing physical performance in the short-term and to increase muscle mass and functionality in the long term.

Detailed Description Text (35):
For example, the dried leaves of Citrus reticulata var. Blanco may be filled into tea bags to give a refreshing vitalizing drink that enervates and suppresses hunger for long periods, while dried immature fruits of Citrus aurantium var. amara are best milled to a fine powder and either tabletted or filled into capsules for repeated oral administration to achieve similar effects over a period of weeks or months.

Other Reference Publication (56):
Lowe, F.C., MD, et al., "Placebo-Controlled Study of Oral Terbutaline and Pseudoephedrine in Management of Prostaglandin E1-Induced Prolonged Erections", Urology (1993) 42, No. 1, pp. 51-54.

Other Reference Publication (73):
Toubro, S., et al., "Safety and efficacy of long-term treatment with ephedrine, caffeine and an ephedrine/caffeine mixture", International Journal of Obesity (1993) 17 (Suppl. 1), pp.S69-S72.

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L45: Entry 3 of 6 File: DWPI Oct 14, 1987

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1987-285591
DERWENT-WEEK: 198741

TITLE: Controlled-release gelatin capsules - contg. non-toxic higher aldehyde in capsule wall

INVENTOR: FISCHER, G

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
SCHERER GMBH R P	SCHB

PRIORITY-DATA: 1986EP-0104655 (April 5, 1986)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 240581 A	October 14, 1987	G	005	
DE 3676491 G	February 7, 1991		000	
EP 240581 B	January 2, 1991		000	

DESIGNATED-STATES: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

CITED-DOCUMENTS:DE 1295989; DE 2627113 ; US 4055554 ; 1.Jnl.Ref

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 240581A	April 5, 1986	1986EP-0104655	

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 9/52

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 240581A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Gelatin capsules with controlled release of active agent contains 0.001-10 (esp. 0.01-2) wt.% of a nontoxic aldehyde contg. at least 4C atoms in the capsule wall. The aldehyde is a terpene, cinnamaldehyde or an aldose. It is added to the gelatin soln. before forming the capsules.

ADVANTAGE - Depending on the amt. of aldehyde used, slight retardation, severe retardation or complete gastric juice resistance can be achieved.

In an example, a soln. of 1 pt. citral in 5 pts. propylene glycol was added to a mixt. of 46 pts. gelatin, 20 pts. glycerol and 34 pts. H2O. The mixt. was formed into soft gelatin capsules and dried. The capsules did not dissolve in artificial gastric juice in 2 hr. but dissolved in artificial intestinal juice within 1 hr.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

EP 240581B
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Gelatin capsules with controlled release of active agent contains 0.001-10 (esp. 0.01-2) wt.% of a nontoxic aldehyde contg. at least 4C atoms in the capsule wall. The aldehyde is a terpene, cinnamaldehyde or an aldose. It is added to the gelatin soln. before forming the capsules.

ADVANTAGE - Depending on the amt. of aldehyde used, slight retardation, severe retardation or complete gastric juice resistance can be achieved.

In an example, a soln. of 1 pt. citral in 5 pts. propylene glycol was added to a mixt. of 46 pts. gelatin, 20 pts. glycerol and 34 pts. H2O. The mixt. was formed into soft gelatin capsules and dried. The capsules did not dissolve in artificial gastric juice in 2 hr. but dissolved in artificial intestinal juice within 1 hr.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0 Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: CONTROL RELEASE GELATIN CAPSULE CONTAIN NON TOXIC HIGH ALDEHYDE CAPSULE WALL

DERWENT-CLASS: A96 B05 B07

CPI-CODES: A03-C01; A12-V01; A12-W05; B10-D01; B12-J02; B12-M10A; B12-M11C;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M430 M782 M903 R031 R051 V751
Registry Numbers
87140 1286M

Chemical Indexing M2 *02*
Fragmentation Code
G010 G100 H7 H721 J4 J471 M280 M312 M321 M332
M342 M372 M391 M414 M430 M510 M520 M531 M540 M782
M903 M904 M910 R031 R051
Specfic Compounds
00764M
Registry Numbers
87140 1286M

Chemical Indexing M2 *03*
Fragmentation Code
H7 H722 J4 J471 M220 M223 M232 M262 M281 M320
M416 M430 M782 M903 M904 M910 R031 R051
Specfic Compounds
01642M
Registry Numbers
87140 1286M

Chemical Indexing M2 *04*
Fragmentation Code
H4 H404 H484 H8 J4 J471 K0 L8 L811 L821
L831 M280 M314 M321 M332 M344 M349 M381 M391 M416
M430 M620 M782 M903 M904 M910 R031 R051
Specfic Compounds
01161M
Registry Numbers
87140 1286M

Chemical Indexing M2 *05*
Fragmentation Code
H4 H404 H484 H8 J4 J471 K0 L8 L818 L821
L831 M280 M314 M321 M332 M344 M349 M381 M391 M416
M430 M620 M782 M903 M904 M910 R031 R051

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L55: Entry 54 of 54 File: DWPI Jan 28, 1987

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1987-067616
DERWENT-WEEK: 198710

TITLE: Soft capsule coat contg. mannitol - with no adhesion during high temp. storage

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
NISSHIN KAGAKU KK	NISSN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1985JP-0157384 (July 17, 1985)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 62019516 A	January 28, 1987		004	
JP 92073409 B	November 20, 1992		004	A61K009/48

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP62019516A	July 17, 1985	1985JP-0157384	
JP92073409B	July 17, 1985	1985JP-0157384	
JP92073409B		JP62019516	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 9/48; A61K 47/10

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP62019516A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

New soft coat is prepd. by blending 4-10 wt.% of D-mannitol with gelatin. The surface of the coat is roughened.

A mixt. of 40-60% gelatin, 10-30% glycerin, 2-15% mannitol, and 35-55% water is left for a certain time to swell. After dissolved by heating, the mixt. is extended, coated, solidified, and dried to yield the coat. The roughening is industrially done by spreading cloth in a drier.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The coat does not adhere to itself or to the vessel during high-temp. storage. Its high rigidity allows prepn. of a capsule with thin coating. Its decay time is short and changes little with time. The rough, opaque surface gives a beautiful, unique appearance like frosted glass and facilitates coating, e.g. with waxes. It is available for oral drugs or suppositories, cosmetics, bath agents, etc..

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: SOFT CAPSULE COAT CONTAIN MANNITOL NO ADHESIVE HIGH TEMPERATURE STORAGE

DERWENT-CLASS: B07 D21

WEST

Freeform Search

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: L54 and gelatin$

Display: 20 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 1

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Search History

DATE: Monday, September 09, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L55	L54 and gelatin$	54	L55
L54	(sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose) same (capsule near coat$)	66	L54
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L53	5082661.pn.	1	L53
L52	5073296.pn.	1	L52
L51	5069897.pn.	1	L51
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L50	(sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose)and (gelatin$ adj1 capsules adj2 walls)	19	L50
L49	(sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose)and (gelatin$ adj1 capsules adj2 composition)	45	L49
L48	(sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose) same (gelatin$ adj1 capsules adj2 composition)	3	L48
L47	(sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose) same (gelatin$ adj1 capsules)	3866	L47

L46	(sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose) smae (gelatin$ adj1 capsules)	116871	L46
DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L45	2627113	6	L45
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L44	4055554.pn.	2	L44
L43	(xylose same (sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose)) same (equival$)	80	L43
L42	(xylose same (sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose)) adj3 (equival$)	0	L42
L41	(xylose same (sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose)) adj 3(equival$)	928149	L41
L40	xylose near (sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose) near (equival$)	0	L40
L39	L38 and capsules	1	L39
L38	L37	133	L38
DB=JPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L37	xylose same (sucrose or mannitol or fructose or sucrose)	133	L37
L36	L35 and capsule	6	L36
L35	L34 and gelatin$	73	L35
L34	sano.in.	21161	L34
L33	10-298166	0	L33
DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L32	10-298166	0	L32
L31	298166	6	L31
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L30	10298166	2	L30
DB=JPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L29	298166	0	L29
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L28	L27 same capsule	22	L28
L27	(sucrose or glucose or lactose or maltose or fructose or ribose or dextrose or isomalt or sorbitol or mannitol or xylitol or lactitol or maltitol or pentatol or arabinose or pentose or xylose) near coat$	823	L27
L26	L25 and capsules	4	L26
L25	maltose same xylose same equivalent	45	L25
L24	5770225 .pn.	2	L24
L23	5641510.pn.	2	L23
L22	5270054.pn.	2	L22
L21	5063057.pn.	2	L21
L20	4138013.pn.	3	L20
L19	4138013	27	L19
DB=EPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			

L18	240581	1	L18
L17	L16	0	L17
DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L16	L15	16	L16
DB=EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L15	0240581	16	L15
DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L14	EP0240581	0	L14
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L13	l3 and capsule	16	L13
L12	L11 and xylose	1	L12
L11	(gelatin$ adj1 capsule) near composition	110	L11
L10	L9 same xylose	3	L10
L9	sugar near coat$	7553	L9
L8	L6 and xylose	376	L8
L7	L6 same xylose	3	L7
L6	(gelatin$ near capsules)	26078	L6
L5	xylose same (gelatin$ adj2 capsules)	3	L5
L4	L3 same gelatin	6	L4
L3	xylose same coat$	106	L3
L2	xylose near coat$	5	L2
L1	xylose adj3 coat$	5	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

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L1: Entry 4 of 5 File: DWPI Oct 14, 1987

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1987-285591
DERWENT-WEEK: 198741

TITLE: Controlled-release gelatin capsules - contg. non-toxic higher aldehyde in capsule wall

INVENTOR: FISCHER, G

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
SCHERER GMBH R P	SCHB

PRIORITY-DATA: 1986EP-0104655 (April 5, 1986)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 240581 A	October 14, 1987	G	005	
DE 3676491 G	February 7, 1991		000	
EP 240581 B	January 2, 1991		000	

DESIGNATED-STATES: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

CITED-DOCUMENTS:DE 1295989; DE 2627113 ; US 4055554 ; 1.Jnl.Ref

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 240581A	April 5, 1986	1986EP-0104655	

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 9/52

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 240581A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Gelatin capsules with controlled release of active agent contains 0.001-10 (esp. 0.01-2) wt.% of a nontoxic aldehyde contg. at least 4C atoms in the capsule wall. The aldehyde is a terpene, cinnamaldehyde or an aldose. It is added to the gelatin soln. before forming the capsules.

ADVANTAGE - Depending on the amt. of aldehyde used, slight retardation, severe retardation or complete gastric juice resistance can be achieved.

In an example, a soln. of 1 pt. citral in 5 pts. propylene glycol was added to a mixt. of 46 pts. gelatin, 20 pts. glycerol and 34 pts. H2O. The mixt. was formed into soft gelatin capsules and dried. The capsules did not dissolve in artificial gastric juice in 2 hr. but dissolved in artificial intestinal juice within 1 hr.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

EP 240581B
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Gelatin capsules with controlled release of active agent contains 0.001-10 (esp. 0.01-2) wt.% of a nontoxic aldehyde contg. at least 4C atoms in the capsule wall. The aldehyde is a terpene, cinnamaldehyde or an aldose. It is added to the gelatin soln. before forming the capsules.

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CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0 Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: CONTROL RELEASE GELATIN CAPSULE CONTAIN NON TOXIC HIGH ALDEHYDE CAPSULE WALL

DERWENT-CLASS: A96 B05 B07

CPI-CODES: A03-C01; A12-V01; A12-W05; B10-D01; B12-J02; B12-M10A; B12-M11C;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M430 M782 M903 R031 R051 V751
Registry Numbers
87140 1286M

Chemical Indexing M2 *02*
Fragmentation Code
G010 G100 H7 H721 J4 J471 M280 M312 M321 M332
M342 M372 M391 M414 M430 M510 M520 M531 M540 M782
M903 M904 M910 R031 R051
Specfic Compounds
00764M
Registry Numbers
87140 1286M

Chemical Indexing M2 *03*
Fragmentation Code
H7 H722 J4 J471 M220 M223 M232 M262 M281 M320
M416 M430 M782 M903 M904 M910 R031 R051
Specfic Compounds
01642M
Registry Numbers
87140 1286M

Chemical Indexing M2 *04*
Fragmentation Code
H4 H404 H484 H8 J4 J471 K0 L8 L811 L821
L831 M280 M314 M321 M332 M344 M349 M381 M391 M416
M430 M620 M782 M903 M904 M910 R031 R051
Specfic Compounds
01161M
Registry Numbers
87140 1286M

Chemical Indexing M2 *05*
Fragmentation Code
H4 H404 H484 H8 J4 J471 K0 L8 L818 L821
L831 M280 M314 M321 M332 M344 M349 M381 M391 M416
M430 M620 M782 M903 M904 M910 R031 R051

L13: Entry 11 of 59 File: USPT Mar 17, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5728680 A
TITLE: Methods for normalizing numbers of lymphocytes

DEPR:
"Interleukin" is intended to mean an agent released by a first immune cell that affects a biological activity in a second immune cell. Representative interleukins include cytokines such as tumor necrosis factors (e.g., TNF.alpha. and TNF.beta.), IL-1, IL-2 (also known as T cell growth factor), IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IFN-.gamma. and the like.

DEPR:
"Subject in need thereof" is intended to mean a mammal having one or more clinical or laboratory indicia of a disease. The subject may exhibit clinical disease activity or may have a subclinical or latent infection. Subjects in need thereof include human and non-human primates, domestic animals and livestock, fur bearing animals, and the like, e.g., dogs, cats, rodents, birds, horses, cows, pigs, fish, and the like.

DEPR:
The subject compositions containing R'-Glu-Trp-R" may be formulated in a manner that allows absorption into the blood stream. The present compositions are immunomodulators that induce changes at the cellular level that subsequently effect changes in cellular processes that no longer are dependent on the presence of the composition. So, in many instances it has been observed that the effects of the peptide are long lasting, i.e., for weeks to months, despite the rather rapid degradation of the peptide, e.g. within minutes or hours. Although the subject R'-Glu-Trp-R" compounds are themselves water-soluble at the low concentrations in which they are usually employed, they are preferably used in the form of their acid or alkaline salts formed with pharmaceutically acceptable agents, e.g., acetic, citric, maleic, succinic acid, sodium, potassium, amonnium, or zinc (as disclosed in greater detail below). Freely-soluble salts of the subject R'-Glu-Trp-R" compositions may also be converted to salts of low solubility in body fluids e.g., by modification with a slightly water-soluble pharmaceutically acceptable salt like tannic or palmoic acid, or by inclusion in a time-release formulation with covalently coupling to a larger carrier, or inclusion in timed-release capsule and the like.

DEPR:
For parenteral administration the present invention provides pharmaceutical preparations for parenteral administration which comprise a solution of a tryptophan-containing dipeptide, or polymeric, multimeric, or cyclic form or derivative thereof, dissolved in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, preferably an aqueous carrier. A variety of aqueous carriers may be used, e.g., water, buffered water, 0.4% saline, 0.3% glycine, and the like, including proteins and/or glycoproteins for enhanced stability, such as albumin, lipoprotein, globulin, and the like. These compositions may be sterilized by conventional, well known sterilization techniques. The resulting aqueous solutions may be packaged for use or filtered under aseptic conditions and lyophilized, the lyophilized preparation being combined with a sterile aqueous solution prior to administration. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions, such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, tonicity adjusting agents and the like, for example, sodium acetate, sodium lactate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, etc. It may be desirable to stabilize EW

dipeptides, analogs, receptor fragments, and the like to increase their shelf life and pharmacokinetic half-life. Shelf life stability is improved by adding excipients such as: a) hydrophobic agents (e.g., glycerol); b) sugars (e.g., sucrose, mannose, sorbitol, rhamnose, xylose); c) complex carbohydrates (e.g., lactose); and/or d) bacteriostatic agents. Pharmacokinetic half-life of peptides is modified by coupling to carrier peptides, polypeptides, and carbohydrates by chemical derivatization (e.g., by coupling side chain or N- or C-terminal residues), or chemically altering the amino acid to another amino acid (as above). Pharmacokinetic half-life and pharmacodynamics may also be modified by: a) encapsulation (e.g., in liposomes); b) controlling the degree of hydration (e.g.,. by controlling the extent and type of glycosylation of the peptide); and, c) controlling the electrostatic charge and hydrophobicity of the peptide.

DEPR:
The compounds may be administered alone or formulated with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, in either single or multiple doses. Suitable pharmaceutical carriers include inert solid diluents or fillers, sterile aqueous solutions, and various nontoxic organic solvents. The pharmaceutical compositions formed by combining R'-Glu-Trp-R" dipeptide with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an optional antibiotic. The subject combination therapeutic agents are then readily administered in a variety of dosage forms such as tablets, lozenges, syrups, injectable solutions, and the like. Combination therapeutic agents may also include R'-Glu-Trp-R" dipeptide, e.g., L-Glu-L-Trp, in the same unit dosage form. Pharmaceutical carriers can, if desired, contain additional ingredients such as flavorings, binders, excipients, and the like. Thus, for purposes of oral administration, tablets containing various excipients such as sodium citrate, calcium carbonate, and calcium phosphate may be employed along with various disintegrants such as starch, and preferably potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, and certain complex silicates, together with binding agents such as polyvinylpyrolidone, sucrose, gelatin, and acacia. Additionally, lubricating agents, such as magnesium sterarate, sodium lauryl sulfate, and talc are often useful for tableting purposes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in salt and hard-filled gelatin capsules. Preferred materials for this purpose include lactose or milk sugar and high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When aqueous suspensions of elixirs are desired for oral administration, the essential active R'-Glu-Trp-R" dipeptide ingredients therein may be combined with various sweetening or flavoring agents, colored matter or dyes, and if desired, emulsifying or suspending agents, together with diluents such as water, ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerin, and combinations thereof. For parenteral administration, solutions of R'-Glu-Trp-R", analog, or receptor fragment in sesame or peanut oil or in aqueous polypropylene glycol may be employed, as well as sterile aqueous saline solutions of the corresponding water soluble pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts previously described. Such an aqueous solution should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, and intraperitoneal injection. The sterile aqueous media employed are all readily obtainable by standard techniques well known to those skilled in the art. Additionally, it is possible to administer the aforesaid compounds topically (e.g., through a placed catheter) using an appropriate solution suitable for the purpose at hand.

DEPR:
Amino acid sequence of the R'-Glu-Trp-R" dipeptide permits preparation of appropriate nucleotide sequences (e.g., by standard techniques, and incorporation of these sequences into bacterial, yeast, and insect plasmid DNA's, as well as into mammalian cell viral vectors (e.g., retroviral vectors.) Expression systems that may be used to produce the peptides of the invention include prokaryotic, eukaryotic, yeast, and insect cells. It is presently believed highly likely that EW is a cytomedine released from hydrolysis of tissue polypeptides, at a rate homeostatically determined (at least) by tissue pH and the enzyme activity in the tissues. The present disclosure serves as a useful basis for constructing derivatized and covalently modified EW analogs, antagonists, and the like which can be screened and tested for biological activities. For example, EW may be used for preparation of an analog that is

e.g. a) covalently modified by adenylation, methylation, acylation, phosphorylation, uridylation, fatty-acylation, glycosylation, and the like; b) a sterioisomer of an L-Glu-L-Trp, e.g., replacing a D- for an L-sterioisomer, and the like; c) a derivative of EW, wherein one amino acid is substituted for another of like properties, i.e., a neutral nonpolar amino acid for another neutral nonpolar (e.g., W replaced by S, T, Y, N, Q, or C), an acidic amino acid for another acid (e.g., E replaced by D), or a basic amino acid for another basic (e.g., K replaced R or H); d) a chemically modified form of EW, e.g., a C-terminal (or gamma-carboxyl) group modified to a carbonyl, or an N-terminal group modified to an amide, or N- or C-terminal extension with Sar or gamma-amino butyric acid (GABA); e) a chemically derivatized form of EW, e.g., covalent coupling of the IM peptide to a larger peptide (or polypeptide) carrier, or an N- or C-terminal extended peptide; or, f) replacing one amino acid with another of slightly different properties, e.g., changing the hydrophobicity of the dipeptide. Alternative methods for identifying the subject R'-X-Trp-R" dipeptides of the invention are disclosed in U.S. Ser. No. 08/370,838, incorporated herein by reference.

DEPR:
"Agonist" as used herein means a chemically modified EW, or organic chemical molecule according to Formula I-III, above, that is capable of spacially conforming to the molecular space filled by an EW ligand and that is further capable of combining with the subject ligand receptors to initiate an action that is initiated by EW following binding to their specific ligand receptor(s) on cells in vitro or in vivo. Representative examples of actions initiated by EW may be: i) upregulation of lymphocyte cell surface determinants such as CD2, CD4, CD28, CD45, CD58, CD59, LFA 1, ICAM 1, ICAM 2, ICAM 3, and the like; ii) macrophage activation; iii) stimulating (or inhibiting) lymphocyte blastogenesis in response to antigen (or mitogen), iv) stimulating release of interleukins from lymphocytes (e.g., IL2, IL4, IL5, IL6, IL10, IFN.gamma., TGF.beta. and the like); v) mobilization of intracellular calcium (e.g., through membrane calcium channels) and cyclic AMP; vi) stimulating cell interactions between T-helper lymphocytes, B-lymphocytes and antigen presenting cells in initiation of primary and secondary humoral (antibody-mediated) immune responses; vii) stimulation of macrophages to increase their antibacterial and cytotoxic activities to microbial and mammalian target cells, and the like. Agonists possess binding affinity for ligand-receptor(s) and intrinsic activity for inducing the immune effects that are induced when EW bind to their ligand receptor. A screening assay for identifying a candidate R'-Glu-Trp-R" agonist, may consist of the following steps: namely, (a) synthesizing a chemical mimetic compound, e.g. a compound of Formula I, II, or III; (b) introducing the compound into a T-cell rosette assay as a test article; and (c) determining that the test article has an activity substantially similar to the activity of L-Glu-L-Trp in the T-cell rosette assay.

DEPR:
Screening assays for analogs, e.g., antagonists and agonists, may include comparative testing of the subject test articles for biological activities exhibited by L-Glu-L-Trp in vivo in experimental animal model systems (e.g., Examples 1-44, below). Alternatively, it may prove convenient to monitor activities of the test agents in in vitro assays where L-Glu-L-Trp have been shown to exhibit biologic activity, e.g., changes in calcium flux or cyclic nucleotide levels, and changes in intracellular second messenger pathways triggered following addition of L-Glu-L-Trp to lymphocytes. Biological activity of a compound according to Formula II or Formula III of Example 45 may for example be determined by testing for second messenger pathways triggered by receptor binding the subject compound. Second messenger pathways may be monitored e.g. by testing intracellular levels of Ca.sup.++, cAMP, cGMP, adenyl cyclase, tyrosine kinase, gunnylate cyclase, protein kinase, phosphorylase A, Protein kinase C; or, cellular release of interleukins, arachidonic acid metabolites, prostaglandins, and the like.

DEPR:
Tryptophane containing dipeptides (e.g., EW, DW, NW, AW, QW, IW, SW, TW, SW, TW, GW, HEW, HW, LW, VW, EWEW, GEW, EGW, EWKHG, EWKKHG, EW-NH-NH-GHK-NH.sub.2,

Ac-L-Glu-L-Trp-OH, Suc-EW, Cpr-EW, But-EW, L-Glu-D-Trp, D-Glu-L-Trp, D-Glu-D-Trp, RKDVW, RKEVW, RKEWY, RKEW, KEWY, KEVW, KEW, GWY, pEW, and the like) may constitute improved delivery vehicles for the amino acid tryptophan. Tryptophan is convertible by tissue hydroxylase enzymes, e.g., liver phenylalanine hydroxylase, into 5-hydroxy-tryptamine (i.e., serotonin) and by mono-amino oxidase enzymes into 5-hydroxy-indol-acetic acid in the pathway to melantonin. Serotonin is capable of binding to beta-adrenergic receptors, adrenoreceptors, sertonergic receptors e.g. on endothelial cells, vascular and bronchial smooth muscle, neural cells, platelets, lymphocytes, CD 4.sup.+ -lymphocytes, and myocardial cells. Metabolically modified EW, e.g., modified to Glutamyl-Serotonin, may be rapidly hydrolyzed to release serotonin into tissues and blood.

DEPR:
Stage 1: Clinical results recorded during the first stage of therapy (L-Glu-L-Trp only), included a short-lived aggravation of the dermal diseases in 20 of the 36 patients which occurred after the second day of L-Glu-L-Trp therapy. The aggravation was manifest as an "intensification of hyperemia and dermal infiltration around infected foci and an increase in the amount of purulent excretion". During continued administration of L-Glu-L-Trp the "phenomenon subsided" and "regenerative processes were strengthened". In the cutaneous lesions acceleration of scar tissue formation and re-epithelialization were observed. Bacterial isolates were tested for antibiotic sensitivity, and increased antibiotic sensitivity was recorded for isolates from certain patients. At the time of the trial it was thought possible that L-Glu-L-Trp treatment induces synthesis and release of anti-staphylococcal factor (ASF), a T-cell cytokine that reportedly increases the antibiotic sensitivity of antibiotic-resistant staphylococci (Vakhromeeva, N. S. et al. 1986, 1988).

DEPR:
While somewhat unexpected and provocative, the clinical outcome is not without a variety of possible scientific explanations. At least the following possibilities come to mind: namely, i) stimulation of cell mediated immunity in chronic staphylococcal infection leads to immune elimination, or slower growth, of the more resistant populations of bacteria; or, ii) L-Glu-L-Trp treatment induces production of a cytokine such as ASF (supra) or of lysozyme release at sites of infection; or, iii) immune mechanisms stimulated by L-Glu-L-Trp induce a down-regulation of the multiple drug resistant phenotype permitting a shift to more antibiotic sensitive bacteria in patients; or, iv) L-Glu-L-Trp may exert a direct antibacterial effect on staphylococci.

DEPR:
Patients receiving L-Glu-L-Trp exhibited the following changes in coagulation measurements: namely, i) clotting time for recalcified plasma was slowed, ii) KCT was also decreased, iii) thrombin time (thrombotest; PTT) was decreased, iv) FDP concentration dropped significantly, v) anti-thrombin III (ATIII) decreased to normal levels, and vi) Hagemann-factor-dependent fibrinolytic activity was returned to normal levels. Overall, the changes appear to indicated a decrease in underlying thrombotic processes in the patients treated with L-Glu-L-Trp, possibly by activation of cellular fibrinolytic activities, e.g., release of mediators inducing Hagemann factor dependent fibrinolysis. (Similar effects on FDP and ATIII were recorded in studies with patients in Example 6, Protocol C3, below; and, in the malaria patients of Example 19, also below.)

DEPR:
At 6 to 12 months, two additional patients classified at the beginning of the trial with lepromatous leprosy and borderline leprosy were released to out-patient ambulatory care, with cutaneous and histological evidence of disease completely absent. In one case a perivascular lepromatous granuloma evident by gross pathology at the beginning of treatment was histologically examined and seen to be resolved to a diffuse lympho-histiocytic infiltrate completely devoid of mycobacteria. Histological examination of biopsy samples from skin (and nasal mucous membranes) and taken from the locations of previous lesions all revealed a complete absence of mycobacteria or perivascular leprous granulomata, and instead evidence of diffuse infiltration with small lymphocytes and histiocytes

(dendritic and Langerhans cells).

DEPR:
Natural killer cells (i.e., NK lymphocytes) are considered by many to be one element of innate resistance to infection. L-Glu-L-Trp was tested under GLP conditions for its ability to effect a change in the activity of splenic natural killer (NK) lymphocytes. L-Glu-L-Trp was injected daily on each of 7 consecutive days ip into C3H/HeJ mice at a dose of 1, 10, or 1000 .mu.g/kg (0.5 ml/mouse). Cyclophosphamide (50 .mu.g/kg), or saline, were used as reference treatments. On day 8 spleen cells were prepared and diluted to 5.times.10.sup.6 cells/ml. YAC-1 target cells were suspended at 5.times.10.sup.6 cells/ml in Tris buffer containing 200 .mu.Ci/ml of .sup.51 Cr. After a 1 hour incubation at 37.degree. C. the YAC-1 cells (target cells) were washed 3-times, and resuspended at a concentration of 1.times.10.sup.5 cells/ml. Each 100 .mu.l aliquot of target cells was mixed with a 100 .mu.l aliquot of splenocytes (effector cells) in a well of a 96 well microtiler plate. Spontaneous release from the target cells was determined by incubating without effector cells; maximal release was determined by lysing target cells with 1N HCl. Cytotoxic killing of target cells was determined after 4 hours incubation at 37.degree. C. Specific .sup.51 Cr-release was calculated according to the following formula: namely,

DEPR:
The results presented in TABLE 76 show, on a macroscopic level, that: (a) the intensive immunization scheme required to induce sensitization for anaphylaxis induced a significant increase in the total levels of cAMP and cGMP in splenic lymphocytes, i.e., control animals in Group 2; and, (b) induction of anaphylaxis (Group 4) significantly decreased the levels of cAMP from the levels in the sensitized animals (Group 2). Treatments with L-Glu-L-Trp significantly elevated the levels of cAMP and cGMP in sensitized animals (Group 3) as well as anaphylactic animals (Group 5). The results suggest a significant stimulatory effect of L-Glu-L-Trp on lymphocytes in anaphylactic animals. Anaphylaxis is known to be accompanied by release of negative regulators of lymphocyte and macrophage function. Evidence of a stimulatory effect of L-Glu-L-Trp treatments in this model is presently considered highly suggestive of a possible therapeutic efficacy in a variety of acute and chronic disease settings where lymphocyte and monocyte function is known to be down-regulated, e.g. septic shock, acute respiratory distress syndrome, asthma, and tuberculosis infection. Direct testing of efficacy in a tuberculosis animal model follows in Example 40, below.

DEPR:
Easily hydrolyzable polypeptides with multimeric repeats of the EW dipeptide, (e.g., di-dipeptides or tri-dipeptides), can also be prepared and tested for activity according to any of the in vitro or in vivo assays identified above. The hydrolyzable polypeptides include e.g. anhydrous chlorides or fluorides. When introduced into aqueous solution the monomeric EW dipeptides are released from the polypeptides by hydrolysis. Multimers include molecules in which two or more EW covalently bonded to a common linker, or in which the two or more EW dipeptides are non-covalently linked together through the linker (e.g., through ion or hydrophobic interactions).

DEPR:
Lysosomal Cation Test:: The lysosomal cation test (LCT) characterizes oxygen-independent metabolic processes in neutrophils (Pigarevskiy, V.E., 1975). Neutrophil degranulation results in release of proteases (and cationic proteins), increased permeability of neutrophil membranes, increased oxygen consumption, activation of the hexose monophosphate shunt, and formation of hydrogen peroxide in lysosomes. Neutrophil cationic proteins are a measure the activation state of neutrophils and levels of these proteins are correlated with the level of non-specific resistance to infection in an animal (or man). Neutrophil cationic proteins were determined according to the method of V. E. Pigarevsky and Yu. A. Mazing (1981). Briefly, blood smears were air dried, stained for 20 minutes in a buffered methanol:fast green solution, washed in distilled water, and stained for an additional 30 minutes with Azure 11. The percentage of cells containing green-colored granules was determined by

microscopically counting a minimum of 100-200 of the cells in the smears, and cation protein concentration was recorded as the mean cytotoxic coefficient (MCC) according to a modified formula of Astold & Berg.

DEEQ:
(CPM experimental release)--(CPM spontaneous release)/(CPM max. release)--(CMP spontaneous release).times.100%

L9: Entry 9 of 15 File: USPT Jun 6, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5422115 A
TITLE: Methods of treatment and devices employing lithium salts

BSPR:
Other suitable lipophilic components include free polyunsaturated fatty acids (e.g. C.sub.18-22 PUFAs) or other derivatives thereof, such as esters (e.g. C.sub.1-4 alkyl esters such as ethyl esters), amides and glycerides (e.g. mono-, di- and tri-glycerides). Particularly suitable as triglycerides are those derived from evening primrose oil, an oil containing gamma-linolenic acid and linoleic acid. Other vegetable oils which may be used as the source for suitable C.sub.18-22 PUFAs or their derivatives include cotton seed, soybean, peanut, corn, safflower, sunflower seed, poppy seed, linseed, perilla, blackcurrant seed and borage seed oils. Fish oils may also be used.

DEPR:
Appropriately sized hard or soft gelatin capsules are each filled with 250, 500 or 1000 mg of lithium gamma-linolenate and optionally are provided with an enteric coating.

DEPR:
Appropriately sized hard or soft gelatin capsules are each filled with 100 mg of lithium eicosapentaenoate and 400 mg of gamma-linolenyl alcohol and optionally are provided with an enteric coating.

DEPR:
Appropriately sized hard or soft gelatin capsules are each filled with 50 mg of lithium arachidonate and 250 mg of dihomo-gamma-linolenyl alcohol and optionally are provided with an enteric coating.

DEPR:
Appropriately sized hard or soft gelatin capsules are each filled with 50 mg of lithium eicosapentaenoate, 50 mg of lithium arachidonate and 400 mg of gamma-linolenyl alcohol and optionally are provided with an enteric coating.

DEPR:
Appropriately sized hard or soft gelatin capsules are each filled with 50 mg of lithium gamma-linolenate, 50 mg of eicosapentaenyl alcohol and 100 mg of dihomo-gamma linolenic acid and optionally are provided with an enteric coating.

DEPR:
Appropriately sized hard or soft gelatin capsules are each filled with 50 mg of lithium arachidonate, 50 mg of docosahexaenyl alcohol (22:6n-3) and 220 mg of evening primrose oil-derived triglycerides and optionally provided with an enteric coating.

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L11: Entry 1 of 2 File: USPT Feb 28, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5393738 A
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing octreotide and excipients for oral or rectal administration

DEPR:
2.3 mg SMS as acetate, 100 mg POECE (A) and 100 mg xylose in a hard gelatine capsule (Composition A) and a control of 2.3 mg SMS ac in 20 ml saline (Reference) are administrered to groups of 8 beagle dogs. The experiment was repeated.

DEPR:
Clinical trials were effected with an aqueous solution containing 8 mg SMS (composition A) and a hard gelatine capsule containing 2 mg SMS, 100 mg xylose and 100 mg POECE (B) (composition B).

L43: Entry 71 of 80 File: USPT Mar 16, 1976

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3944471 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for detecting biological activity

Detailed Description Text (13):
Standard nutrient mediums operable in this invention generally will contain water, a suitable .sup.14 C substituted carbohydrate (.sup.14 C glucose), a nitrogen source, calcium, magnesium, potassium, phosphate, sulfate and minor elements. The medium may also include a buffer for pH adjustment and maintanence. While, as stated above, .sup.14 C glucose is the preferred carbon source, other .sup.14 C substituted sugars as sucrose, fructose, xylose, maltose, lactose, and the like, as well as mixtures of such sugars, may be employed in the practice of this invention, generally for more specific determinations. The invention also contemplates the use of fermentation mediums containing .sup.14 C carbon substituted carbohydrates generally including starches, dextrins, and the like as well as sugars. Other suitable .sup.14 C containing carbon sources may be dipeptides such as phenylalanine, lysine, arginine, glycylglycine, or the like; glycerol, urea, or carboxylic acids such citric acid or the like; or mixtures of these with sugars or carbohydrates. Such radioactive materials are well known to those skilled in this art. As employed herein, the terms "sugar," "starch," and the like embrace not only such materials, per se, but their obvious equivalents such as, for example, molasses and the like. For maximum sensitivity, all of the carbon atoms in the carbon source are preferably replaced by .sup.14 C carbon although this is not absolutely necessary so long as the .sup.14 C is substituted in the correct position in the carbohydrate molecule so that it is liberated as .sup.14 CO.sub.2. In this regard, it should be noted, as is well understood by those skilled in the art, that the .sup.14 C cannot be substituted at random in the molecule, but its position must be carefully selected.

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L43: Entry 47 of 80 File: USPT Sep 30, 1980

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4225627 A
TITLE: Demolding confections with steam

Brief Summary Text (18):
The most predominant recipe ingredient for these high-amylose confections is the sweetening agent or sweetener. The sweetening agent concentration and sweetener type can be altered to suit the textural and sweetness properties of the desired end-product. A broad range of sweeteners may be used. In general, the sweetening agents include those of a high sweetening power (e.g., non-nutritive sweeteners such as saccharin, cyclamates, dipeptides, chalcones, etc.), saccharides of an intermediate sweetness and weak sweeteners (e.g., low D.E. starch hydrolyzates, polysaccharides of D.P..sub.3 and higher, etc.). Either crystallizable or non-crystallizable sweetening agents may be freely interchanged, as desired in the recipe. Advantageously the sweetening agent is selected from a variety of reducing and non-reducing processed carbohydrate sources including the fermentable saccharides (e.g., mono-, di- and trisaccharides) and non-fermentable polysaccharides (e.g., D.P..sub.4 and higher). Illustrative saccharide sweetening agents include dextrose, lactose, fructose, sucrose, maltose, maltotriose, xylose, D.P..sub.4 and higher saccharides (e.g., maltodextrin), mixtures thereof and the like. The gel character, tenderness, moisture content, grain, firmness, etc. of the molded confection may be modified by sweetener type and/or its concentration. Less expensive corn syrup and maltodextrin (e.g., D.E. 10-100) are desirably used to replace more costly sugars such as sucrose. Saccharide sweeteners having an equivalent or higher sweetening power than sucrose (e.g., fructose) may also be used at lower concentrations to achieve a comparable level of sweetness. The humectant saccharide sweeteners (which impart water-retention properties to the confection) include the reducing mono- and di- saccharides such as fructose, dextrose, maltose, conversion syrups rich in humectant saccharides, mixtures thereof and the like. Such humectants improve storage stability (e.g., moisture depletion by drying and aging), packaging and enrobing ingredient cost reduction, mouth-feel, moistness, tenderness, short gel character, permit a significant replacement of the costly confection solids with water (without detracting from its overall high quality) while facilitating the release of confectionery product from the mold during the demolding operation.

L43: Entry 19 of 80 File: USPT Jun 27, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5427815 A
TITLE: Linked esterified alkoxylated polyols useful as reduced calorie fat substitutes

Detailed Description Text (9):
The linked esterified alkoxylated polyols of this invention contain a minimum of two polyol segments, but may also contain three, four, or an even higher number of such segments. To limit viscosity, it will generally be desirable for the linked esterified alkoxylatsd polyol to contain no more than four polyol segments. Each polyol segment will correspond to the generic formula R--O--.sub.n and is derived from a polyol or a polyol equivalent wherein the polyol is a polyhydric alcohol containing three or more hydroxyl groups. R in the foregoing formula thus is an organic moiety such as a hydrocarbyl entity containing at least three carbon atoms, hydrogen, and, optionally, other elements such as oxygen or nitrogen; the polyol segments are connected to both oxyalkylene segments and C.sub.6 -C.sub.24 monocarboxylic acid-esterified oxyalkylene segments through ether bonds. In preferred embodiments, the polyol segment does not contain any hydrolyzable ester groups. The number of hydroxyl groups on the polyol (n) is most suitably from 3 to 8. The polyol (which preferably contains primary and/or secondary hydroxyl groups) may be selected from C.sub.3 -C.sub.12 aliphatic triols (e.g., glycerol, 1,2,4-butane triol, 2,3,4-pentane triol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propane triol (trimethylol propane), 1,1,1-tris(hydroxymethyl)ethane, 1,2,6-trihydroxyhexane, 1,2,3-heptanetriol, and the like), C.sub.4 -C.sub.12 aliphatic tetrols (eg., erthyritol, sorbitan, pentaerythritol), C.sub.5 -C.sub.8 sugar alcohols [including those compounds corresponding to the formula HOCH.sub.2 (CHOH).sub.n CH.sub.2 OH wherein n is 3 to 6 such as xylitol, sorbitol, arabitol, mannitol, and the, like], monosaccharides (e.g., erythrose, threose, ribose, arabinose, xylose, lyxose, allose, altrose, glucose, mannose, gulose, idose, galactose, fructose, galactose, and the like), disaccharides (e.g., sucrose, lactose, maltose) and alkyl glycosides (e.g., methyl glycosides, ethyl glycosides, propyl glycosides, and other glycoside molecules wherein the alkyl glycoside is an acetal formed by interaction of a C.sub.1 -C.sub.20 alcohol with a carbonyl giroup of a mono- or disaccharide such as glucose). Also suitable for use as the polyol are hydroxy-containing substances such as tetrahydrofuran oligomers, oxetane oligomers, glycerol oligomers, and the like.